

THE ROANOKE DAILY TIMES.

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ROANOKE, VA., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1896.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Virginia: Fair, with a cold wave Saturday and Saturday night; northwesterly winds; extremely cold Sunday morning.

EVERY DAY

Brings its work. Leaky roofs are called to our attention every day. We must mend roofs or we would have more complaints. Will we receive the order to-day to mend or paint your roof?

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CAPT. D. C. BOOTH

Representing R. M. Sutton & Co., of Baltimore, will have his full line of spring samples the first week in January and invites the inspection of the trade. Sample rooms at
HOTEL LEE, - - Roanoke, Va.

IMPRISONED FOR DEBT.

When Micawber was in prison for debt, he gave to David Copperfield a piece of advice worth remembering: "Copperfield, my boy, income, one pound; expenses, twenty shillings, sixpence; result, misery; income, one pound; expenses, nineteen shillings, sixpence, result, happiness." MORAL.—When in need of pure fresh medicines of any kind bring your prescriptions to us and our prices will leave you happy. A trial is all we ask. First-class Pharmacists always in charge and prompt service rendered.

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Something that you can use wear and enjoy, and that will never be worth less than you pay for them. Fine Diamond Jewelry of high grade is always convertible into ready cash. We have a magnificent stock of Diamonds and other precious stones to choose from. We select these gems personally and our customers are sure to get full value in every case. You will find no trash in our stock and you are cordially invited to call and find out how cheaply you can buy first-class goods at our establishment.

EDWARD S. GREEN.

Charged With Robbing the Express.
CLINTON, N. C., Jan. 3.—The preliminary trial of E. F. J. Cooper and Redden Butler, charged by Agent Grier with complicity in the Roseboro express robbery, ended to-night. Only witnesses for the State were examined. There were no new developments from the reports of yesterday. Butler, Cooper and Grier are bound over in the sum of \$950 each for their appearance at the February term of Sampson superior court.

Virginia Postmasters Appointed.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following postmasters were appointed to-day in Virginia: Watfall, W. W. Foley, vice J. M. Owens, dead; North Carolina, Archer, E. G. Barnes, vice Mrs. Hettie Pool, removed; Hillgirt, Sarah Egerton, vice T. R. Kuersten, dead; Mand, G. P. Elder, vice T. L. Winslow, resigned; Pelletier, Jere Watson, vice K. F. Pringle, removed.

WRESTLING WITH THE CHARTER

Little Progress Made Last Night by Council

On Amendments to the City Charter. Some Sections Entirely Wiped Out. Council Still Clings to the Proposed Tax Collector—The Duties of the Mayor and Police Justice Defined and Definitely Settled Upon—Will Meet Again on Monday Night.

The City Council last night again wrestled with the amendments to the city charter. Few propositions were considered and fewer still adopted, and after being in session for more than two hours the body adjourned to meet on Monday night, with the work in a condition which will require a general overhauling.

The following members were present: Messrs. Bachman, Boehm, Casey, Coulbourn, Fox, Guy, Hawkins, High, Richmond, Loughery, McNamee, Mays, Starkey, Stevenson, Terry, Wilson and Buckner.

The Council went into a committee of the whole and took up section 11, which provides that no person shall be allowed to hold more than one of the offices mentioned in the charter at the same time, which Mr. Terry moved to amend by providing that the clerk of Council may, when the duties can be discharged by one man, be elected city auditor. This proposition was rejected by a vote of 10 to 6.

Section 16, providing for a president pro tempore of Council, was agreed to without discussion.

When section 47, providing how improvements shall be made and property owners assessed, was reached, Mr. Wilson submitted a communication from E. B. Scott raising objections to the present plan. Mr. Scott states in his letter that the charter ought to provide that the property owners should be assessed one-third on each side of the street and the city to pay the other third, in place of leaving the matter to the discretion of Council, as to how much the city should pay, if any, and how much the property owners should pay.

J. Allen Watts was present, and being accorded the privilege of the floor, addressed the Council. Mr. Watts thought that the section proposed should be amended so that the charter would clearly define what proportion of the cost should be borne respectively by the city and by the abutting property owners.

Mr. Wilson moved to refer the section back to the committee for further consideration, which was rejected. A motion to adopt the section as proposed by the committee was rejected also by a vote of 7 to 10.

Mr. Glasgow, the city solicitor, addressed the Council on this section, and stated that the proposition to change the mode of assessment should not be considered while the city had cases pending in the court of appeals for the collections of assessments aggregating \$30,000, which were levied under the provisions of this section. The committee had only proposed an amendment to conform to a recent decision of the court of appeals, and further than this he thought it would be unwise for the Council to proceed.

Section 61, prescribing that the duties of the mayor shall be to preside over the police court, as proposed by the committee, was amended by Mr. Terry by inserting the provision now in force, prescribing that the police justice shall perform these duties.

Section 64, providing how money shall be paid out and how persons shall make payments of sums due the city, other than taxes, shall pay the same to the treasurer, was reported from the committee so amended as to provide that all city warrants shall be countersigned by the clerk of Council, in order to conform to the present law passed by Council. Mr. McNamee was in the chair, and on putting the proposition, to which there seemed to be but little objection, there were no responses. The negative was taken and there were several nays. The chair decided the question lost, thereby leaving out the entire section.

Mr. Buckner then took the chair and Mr. Loughery addressed the Council. He stated that the matter in which the proceedings were being conducted had every appearance of a farce. He thought that if the members of Council wanted any amendments to the charter they should get down to business. Mr. Buckner also spoke on the same line, Mr. Terry being in the chair.

Section 68, providing that the city treasurer shall be paid a salary for the performance of his duties in connection with collecting and disbursing the city revenue, was next taken up. Mr. Wilson proposed the section in the charter now in force in lieu thereof. The present law provides that the treasurer shall receive the same compensation for collecting and disbursing the city revenue and school levies as he receives for the same duties in connection with the State taxes. Mr. Wilson's proposition was rejected by the following vote:

Ayes—Bachman, Boehm, Coulbourn, Fox, Hawkins, Richmond, McNamee, Wilson—8.
Noes—Casey, Guy, High, Loughery, Mays, Starkey, Stevenson, Terry and Buckner—9.

Mr. Wilson at this point made a motion to adjourn sine die, which was rejected by a vote of 6 to 11.

Mr. Loughery stated that he desired to submit a question for the purpose of testing the views of the Council as to whether or not it desired any amend-

ments whatever to the city charter. He moved that further consideration of the amendments, as reported by the committee, be indefinitely postponed. This motion was rejected by a vote of 10 to 7. Messrs. Bachman, Coulbourn, Hawkins, Richmond, McNamee, Starkey and Wilson voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Terry, who was in the chair, announced that the Council meant business, and ordered the next section to be read; but Mr. Buckner moved that the committee of the whole arise, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Buckner the Council then adjourned to meet on Monday night at 8 o'clock, when the charter will be further taken up for consideration.

EXCITING NEWS FROM CUBA.

The Insurgents Within Eighteen Miles of Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—The insurgents are apparently making a swift advance directly upon Havana. The advance guard of their cavalry, under General Laceret, was, at the latest accounts, at Lampreta, which is only eighteen miles from Guanabacoa, the latter being but a suburb of Havana, five miles from the city, where a bathing beach frequented by the citizens of Havana is located.

General Laceret with his cavalry seems to be but a scouting party in advance of the insurgent wing commanded by Quintin Bandera. Word received from La Catedral, a town between Guines and Rainoa, and about a dozen miles from La Peste, reports that there are indications of a rapid advance movement in considerable force on the part of the wing of the insurgent army under Bandera.

Nothing definite is known as to the strength in numbers of Bandera's command, but the news of the near approach of the insurgents has caused the utmost anxiety amongst the authorities and every preparation is being hastily made to have the city's defenses in readiness to repel an attack or to prevent damage being done within the city, even if the projected movement should prove to be nothing but a cavalry raid.

Martial Law Declared.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Owing to the near approach of the insurgent forces to Havana and the disturbances in the province of Rina del Rio, martial law was declared to-day in the province of Havana and in the province of Rina del Rio.

Insurgents Closing In.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—An official announcement says that the advanced guard of General Gomez and Maceo's insurgent army has succeeded in entering the province of Havana. It is added that several Spanish columns are pursuing the insurgents, who have cut the telegraph wires and destroyed the railroads as they passed on westward toward Havana.

SPANISH LEGATION'S VIEWS.

The Insurgents' March on Havana Regarded Only as a Raid.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Notwithstanding the continued reports of heavy fighting near Havana and the gradual advance of the insurgents, General Campos has sent no dispatches for several days. This is construed at the Spanish legation to mean that the insurgent movements are not of sufficiently important character to be officially reported.

The most important feature of the recent reports, in the judgment of Spanish authorities, is the fact that none of the large towns have shown sympathy with the insurgents. It is thought that Gomez's raid was planned to get near the large cities, in the hope of arousing some slumbering insurgent sentiment within these places, thus adding international discord and uprisings to the harassment of the Spanish troops and authorities. But, it is said, without a single exception, the cities and towns have maintained their allegiance in the face of encouragements and threats from the insurgents. This is regarded at the legation as a most satisfactory sign.

Hostilities Suspended at Zeitoun.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 3.—The Turkish government has ordered the commander of the Turkish forces surrounding Zeitoun to suspend hostilities pending negotiations which the representatives of the powers have entered into in order to bring out the surrender of the Zeitounis. The ambassadors have given their respective consuls at Aleppo full liberty of action in regard to the steps which they may think necessary to take to prevail upon the insurgents to surrender.

To Limit the Cotton Area.

ATHENS, Ala., Jan. 3.—President Lane, of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, says the "bears" at New Orleans and other buyers are falsely reporting that the production of cotton next year will be increased ten to twelve million bales, to induce Southern producers to sell. He says the American and English mills will be without cotton next September. He outlines the situation fully and issues a call for a meeting of all cotton growers at Memphis, Tuesday, January 21, to take action and adopt means for limiting the planting of next year.

Coldest Night of the Winter.

CHICAGO Jan. 3.—Dispatches from the Northwest indicate that this is the coldest night of the winter. At St. Paul the thermometer registered 10 below, at Duluth 16 below and 24 below at St. Vincent, Minn. Prince Albert N. W. T., is the coldest point in the Northwest to-night, registering 36 below zero. In this city the tube registers 9 below at 11 o'clock to-night with every indication of a further drop.

Dies From His Injuries.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3.—Milo S. Freeman, auditor of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad, and formerly auditor of the Central Railroad of Georgia, who was thrown from a carriage here on Wednesday night, died to-day from the effects of his injuries.

Open Every Night.

WAREHOUSES of Hobbie Music Company are open at night for convenience of those who cannot call during the day.

SENATOR HILL TO THE FRONT

His Bold Defense of the Administration's Policy.

Senator Elkins Offers a Resolution on the Issue of Bonds, Directing that They Be Disposed of by Public Sale—Senator Hill Prevents a Vote by Dilatory Tactics—Sharp Wordy Combats With Senators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Senate heard a stirring debate to-day, the bond question being the main theme. Mr. Sherman's speech, which had been anticipated with much interest for some time, initiated the financial discussion. The veteran Senator was in good voice, and his speech was closely followed throughout. He attributed the present financial situation solely to the lack of revenue caused by the enactment of the Wilson tariff law, and asserted that, while the Congress would support the President in the field of diplomacy and foreign relations for the honor and integrity of the nation, it would not adopt his financial recommendations.

Mr. Sherman launched into an elaborate elucidation of the requirements necessary to meet the present monetary crisis and inveighed strongly against the President's proposition to retire the greenbacks permanently. He insisted that at the proper revenue, as under the McKinley law, the gold reserve would have remained at the \$100,000,000 mark and the present serious conditions of the nation's finances might have been averted. He, however, thought a bond issue could not be averted, and, under the circumstances, he believed it to be one way out of the crisis confronting the Treasury.

Senator Sherman's speech created a profound impression upon the Senate, but it was merely a prelude to an unexpected financial controversy, vigorous and personal in character. Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, sought to secure an immediate vote on his resolution directing that all bond issues be advertised, and the bonds offered to the public. Mr. Hill sought to have the resolution referred to committee, but on a roll call the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of proceeding with the question. Only six negative votes were cast, viz: Chilton, Caffery, Hill, Mitchell, of Wisconsin, Murphy and Brice.

Mr. Hill spoke vigorously against the resolution. He asserted that Mr. Sherman, when Secretary of the Treasury, had made bond contracts with New York syndicates similar to the one now assailed. This brought on a sharp personal debate, in which Mr. Hill, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Teller and others participated. At 5:30 o'clock the Senate agreed to adjourn, although the motion carried by a bare majority of one.

During the day Mr. Morrill, from the finance committee, reported that the tariff and bond bills would be ready on Tuesday, to which day the Senate adjourned. At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's remarks, Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) renewed his request for the immediate consideration of his bill to prohibit the future sale of bonds except with the consent of Congress. He argued that this was no time for discussion. The newspapers this morning had told the story of the impending bond issue. Action should be had at once. Every Senator understood the question and should be ready to vote. Mr. Butler talked for some minutes and finally asked unanimous consent to put his bill upon its passage.

Mr. Hill, who happened to be in the chair, rather startled the Senate by himself interposing an objection. Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas) then took the floor to reply to Mr. Sherman. He repelled the charge that the Wilson bill or the Fifty-third Congress was in any way responsible for the present financial crisis. The burden belonged to the Fifty-first Congress and Mr. Sherman was partly responsible for the legislation of that Congress. The Democrats had turned over to the Harrison administration in 1893 \$230,000,000. How was it, he asked, if the claim that the McKinley bill had produced sufficient revenue that in 1893, when the Democrats again assumed control, and that surplus was gone, consumed and dissipated?

The resolution of Mr. Elkins (Rep., W. Va.) was taken up. It directed the disposal of bonds by public sale. Mr. Elkins spoke vigorously in support of the resolution. He referred to the fact that petty government officials were compelled to make contracts after due advertisement, and yet the President and Secretary of the Treasury were entirely relieved of this valuable safeguard.

"I desire a vote on this resolution," said Mr. Elkins in conclusion. "But this resolution was taken up merely to permit the Senator to make a speech," said Mr. Hill.

"I move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution," said Mr. Elkins. Mr. Hill sought to object, but was cut off by the Vice-President's ruling that the motion was not debatable. Thereupon the vote was taken, resulting in an overwhelming affirmative vote favorable to proceeding with a vote on the Elkins resolution, only the six Senators mentioned being recorded in the negative.

Mr. Hill at once moved to refer the resolution to the finance committee. "Let us vote on that now," said Mr. Teller.

"No, not just yet," responded Mr. Hill. "There can be no vote on this resolution for the present."

Mr. Hill's deliberate assertion sent a smile around the chamber. The resolution already passed, for an adjournment to Tuesday, made it readily possible to prevent a vote on the resolution by dilating it at length. Mr. Hill proceeded to debate the resolution. He declared it to be a futile movement, which could have no more effect than the pope's bull against the comet. He continued to talk at length against trying

the hands of the President, contended that bond sales were made when Senator Sherman was at the head of the Treasury Department, and alluded to the First National Bank of New York as participating in a bond transaction. He was interrupted frequently by Mr. Elkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Turple and others, but answered back with vigor.

Returning finally to the resolution, Mr. Hill gave it as his belief that the President would not pay the slightest attention to it. He would be governed by the laws now on the books, not by such resolutions.

Mr. Butler offered an amendment to the resolution prohibiting issues of bonds without Congressional authority. Mr. Butler spoke against the "usage of midnight bond contracts."

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Tex.) offered a further amendment on the same line of that of Mr. Butler but differing in detail. He opposed the issue of bonds, root and branch. He believed in silver coinage.

Mr. Lodge spoke of the extent of the gold holdings outside of New York city. And yet under the prevailing policy of the Treasury no effort was made to get gold outside of New York. The American people at large were given no opportunity to take the bonds of their government.

Mr. Teller proceeded to show that bankers throughout the country were ready to take the bonds. He recited specific offers at the time of the last issue. The Senator denounced the "imbecility or dishonesty" of the executive branch in making this secret contract.

Mr. Hill again asserted his belief that up to the present moment the Secretary of the Treasury had no contract, no agreement, with any syndicate.

At this point Mr. Hill paid a tribute to Secretary Carlisle, repeatedly calling him by his full name—John G. Carlisle—which attracted marked attention for its force and beauty.

Mr. Hill said if anyone had suffered at the hands of Mr. Carlisle it was himself and his colleague (Mr. Murphy). They had been ignored in the appointments of their own State. And yet Mr. Hill was thankful that he was broad enough to recognize the unflinching patriotism and devotion of the Secretary to the country.

Another sharp passage occurred between Mr. Hill and Mr. Hawley when the latter referred to the prospects of a free silver rider to the bond bill.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.) sharply responded to Mr. Teller's assertion that the administration was imbecile or dishonest. Mr. Teller rose to say that he would make it "incompetent or dishonest."

Mr. Caffery also responded to Mr. Hoar's criticism on the decadence of Southern integrity. "At least," said Mr. Caffery, "the Southern men did not add hypocrisy to their public action in order to secure a petty party advantage and indirectly to stab the sound money cause they pretended to espouse."

At 5:15 o'clock Mr. Aldrich rose to state that as it was apparent no vote could be reached to-night, he would move an adjournment.

Mr. Elkins demanded a roll call, and there was a chorus of seconds to his demand. On the roll call the Senate voted 27 to 26 to adjourn.

At 5:25 the Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

A Very Short Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The session of the House to-day lasted five minutes. The chaplain offered prayer, the journal was read and approved, a message was received from the Senate and then the House adjourned until Monday next.

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THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

The Dispatches to the Chronicle Create Much Comment.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from its special commissioner at Washington, giving hitherto unpublished correspondence between the government of Great Britain and Venezuela during the period between November, 1900, when Robert Schomburg was appointed to survey the western territory of British Guiana and April, 1902, when Great Britain finally removed the boundary posts, which he had set at various points in that territory to form the so-called Schomburg line, is attracting much attention here.

The Chronicle calls it a "momentous dispatch" and heads it "A new face to the controversy; the Schomburg line used." Some startling dispatches.

A foreign office official speaking of the dispatches, in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, this afternoon, said that the correspondence quoted was correct "so far as it goes." He added: "But there is much which is unpublished, especially the letters of Senator Fortique (the Venezuelan minister to Great Britain at the time). These give a different light upon the whole matter. We might, for instance, take portions of Secretary Olney's document and transform it into a statement which would be entirely antagonistic to the American side of the question."

A Semi-Official Denial.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—A semi-official denial was made to-day of the announcement made in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna on December 30, in a dispatch from this city, saying that Russia and France had actually promised diplomatic support to the United States in the Venezuelan question and that Russia was prepared to facilitate the United States loan with her own gold reserve.

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THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL

The London Stock Exchange Beseet by Rumors.

One to the Effect That Dr. Jamison Had Been Tried by Court Martial and Shot. The Latest Story Circulated Is That Four Hundred More Englishmen Had Been Cut to Pieces by the Boers.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—All kinds of rumors were current on the streets about the stock exchange this afternoon, one bearing to the effect that Dr. Jamison had been tried by court martial and shot. But as the government is in control of the telegraph wires very little news is obtainable. Several firms, like the Rothschilds, have advised from their correspondent in South Africa, but refuse to publish them.

The latest story circulated this afternoon was that the second body of men belonging to the British Chartered Company, numbering about 400, which it was said had started out to reinforce Dr. Jamison's troops, had been cut to pieces by the Boers. This is the force which is supposed to have been advancing from Bulawayo.

It was also rumored on the stock exchange, and seemingly confirmed by a dispatch received here that there has been an uprising in Johannesburg. It was added that many persons were killed during the disturbance.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett is quoted as saying that he has heard that German sailors have been landed at Delagoa Bay. Under these influences the stock exchange closed greatly depressed, and a substantial fall in prices was caused by the adverse rumors from the Transvaal. "Kaffirs" were flat and there was a general decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 with not much offering. Consols were $\frac{1}{4}$ lower than yesterday.

Emperor William's dispatch to President Kruger is denounced with the utmost severity in the editorials in English newspapers to-day.

The Times says: "It is grave and distinctly unfriendly, and being compiled after conference with Chancellor of the Exchequer, the foreign and naval secretaries imports to the importance of a State act."

The Post says: "It is evident that the emperor considers war with England something to be prepared for. We cannot hide from ourselves that England stands alone. The proper reply to the emperor's telegram is the recall of the Mediterranean squadron to join the channel squadron."

President Kruger Congratulated.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 3.—Fifty of the leading citizens of this city have telegraphed to President Kruger congratulating him upon the victory of his kinsmen. The Handelsblad argues that Great Britain is responsible for Dr. Jamison's action and says it is a worse case than that of the Alabama.

Glind the Boers Won.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Emperor William has telegraphed to President Kruger as follows:

"I express my sincere congratulations that, with your own people, and without appealing to the help of the friendly powers, you have succeeded by your own energetic action against the armed bands which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace and have thus been enabled to restore peace and safeguard of the independence of your country against attacks from the outside. Signed, 'WILLIAM.'"

French Newspapers Insist That Great Britain Sanctioned It.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Not one of the newspapers of this city minces words in commenting upon the invasion of the Transvaal territory by the filibustering expedition under Jamison. In spite of the statements made by the British colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, and the assertions of the governor of Cape Colony, the premier of Cape Colony and the managing directors of the British-South Africa Company, the Figaro insists that Dr. Jamison did not set out without having received orders to do so from Cecil Rhodes, the premier of Cape Colony, who, in turn, according to the newspaper mentioned, was in communication with England.

The Figaro adds: "The English simply wish to do with the mines of South Africa as a pickpocket does with one's purse, and with the help of a well-organized hustle."

The Rappel remarks: "Germany, France and Russia are in accord. What will England do? Will she dare, with the United States already on her hands, to defy Europe with her insatiable rapacity and untenable claims, and end by arousing a formidable coalition, to which she will be compelled to humiliate herself."

The Lanterne expresses the opinion that Great Britain's contention that the foreign powers have no right to intervene in the Transvaal, is nothing more nor less than an application of Monroism. "Mr. Rhodes," adds the Lanterne, "wants to capture Delagoa Bay and thus nullify the conquest of Madagascar."

La Justice says: "Dr. Jamison's attempt at international filibustering has inflicted one more defeat on the invading policy of the United Kingdom."

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